

Oxford Democrat.

VOLUME 3.

PARIS, MAINE, TUESDAY, MAY 3, 1836.

NUMBER 38

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY BY
GEORGE W. MILETT.
TERMS.—One dollar and fifty cents in advance.
—Two dollars at the end of the year.
No paper discontinued till all dues are paid, but at the
option of the Publisher.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the usual terms;
the proprietor not being accountable for any error in
any Advertisement beyond the amount charged for it.
COMMUNICATIONS, and LETTERS on business must be
addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

THE DEAD AT SEA.

"Bring forth the dead!" A proud ship dashed
O'er the deep, so fierce and free,
She seemed a creature of wild mind,
Let loose upon the sea;
And the flag at half-mast, and the sail,
Were all dishevelled by the gale.
"Bring forth the dead!" Alone, alone,
She makes that fearful haste—
The skies one lowering storm above,
The seas around a waste;
She seeks, I ween, some place to pour
The woes of her soul on a desert shore.

"Bring forth the dead!" He walked the deck,
And called aloud, "My men,
Bring forth the wreck of such a chief
As ye ne'er shall know again!"
And he turned him, as he spoke, and swept
His grief away—in vain—and wept.

He mused of many a day gone by,
In many a foreign clime,
Where, side by side, on shore and sea,
They passed their manhood's prime;
And their toils and sorrows, like visions him
Of the faces of dreams, came back to him.

He thought of that fair country—far
Renowned—o'er ocean's foam—
Of all his wanderings to the pole—
Of all his hopes the home;
"Twas a joy denied him at last to lay
His bones, in that father-land away.

His home! Ah vainly loving eyes
Shall watch for that return—
For which, alike the love in their eyes,
And the blaze of their hearts shall burn:
The light of that hearth may shine as of yore,
But the light of the bosom shall be no more!

"Bring forth the dead!" he murmured now,
And touched aloft a bell,
That, dull and lonely, thrilled the breeze
With its melancholy knell;
And they bore him aft, and laid him low,
And gathered round him, stern and slow.

No forms may mock their gloom—no pomp
Of praise their souls could brook;
They moved instead their quivering lips
With him who held the book
On benediction; and then he stood,
And, midst the dreary solitude,

Of wave and wind, "one service still,
But one, my men," he said,
"Forevermore, till God shall call
The sleeper from his bed!"
And so, with words and rites but these,
They gave the body to the seas.

Dash on, proud ship, again dash on!
Thou leavest here no trace
To guide, o'er all, the stormy world,
One mourner to the place,
Where, mantled in his winding-sheet,
Thy master waits that call to meet;

No monument shall tell the spot;
No bloom, nor vernal green,
Shall spread, when fervid suns return
Their sweetest o'er the scene;
No living voice shall rouse, fore'er,
At morn or eve, this desert air.

Dash on! Oh sweeter than the rose,
Cherished o'er mother's graves,
A more than marble memory
Shall live from out the waves;
They cannot quench, they cannot shame
The glory of a stainless name!

B. B. T.

THE BOSTON TEA PARTY.

In the year 1773, the British government, after a long series of efforts to establish the principle of taxation in the American Provinces, attempted to secure its object through the medium of the East India Company. There were then in the warehouses of that body upwards of seventeen millions of pounds of tea, in addition to which quantity, the importations of the current year were expected to be larger than usual. By an act of Parliament, which had been framed with a view to the circumstances of the period, the East India Company, on exportation of their superfluous teas to America, were to be allowed a drawback to the full amount of the English duties. The Company bound itself to pay the duty of three-pence per pound, which Parliament had laid on teas imported into the Colonies. In accordance with the act of Parliament, the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury gave license for the exportation of six hundred thousand pounds of tea; which quantity was to be distributed to various ports along the American coast. So soon as the project became known, applications were made to the directors of the East India Company, by a number of merchants in the colonial trade, soliciting a share of what they conceived would be a very

profitable business. Some recommended the establishment of a branch of the East India House in a central port of America, whence minor ramifications might be extended all over the continent. The plan finally adopted was, to bestow the agency on merchants of good repute in the Colonies, who could give satisfactory security, or obtain the guaranty of London houses. Among these, Richard Clarke and sons, Benjamin Faneuil, and Joshua Winslow, were appointed agents for the disposal of the tea in Boston.*

The East India Company, and those who solicited or accepted an agency in this affair, considered it merely in a commercial light. They appear not to have understood or felt, that the Americans would object to the proposed measure, on the ground of abstract principle. Whatever doubt was entertained, respecting the profitable nature of the concern, arose from the fact, that large quantities of tea were smuggled from Holland, and might possibly be brought lower than the Company could afford to put their own, when burdened with the colonial duty. It was hoped, however, that the English exporters might be able to undersell the Dutch, even with the duties annexed, or at least to come so near their prices, that the difference would not compensate the risk of smuggling. But no sooner did the news reach the Colonies, than an opposition sprung up, on grounds which had nothing to do with the high or low price of the commodity. The people at once penetrated the design of the British ministry, and saw that, if successful, it would leave them without a plea against any extent of taxation that Parliament might choose to inflict. In anticipation of the arrival of the tea-ships, public meetings were called at several seaports, resolutions were passed to prevent the landing of the cargoes, and the Consignees were enjoined to refuse their agency in the disposal of them.

Boston, especially, which had always led their colonial defence against the ministerial aggressions, here again took a prominent part. Soon after the names of the agents were made known, Mr. Richard Clarke and his son were roused from sleep, in the dead of night, by a knocking at their door. Looking forth from the window, they saw in the court-yard, where the moon shone very bright, the figures of two men, one of whom told the Consignees that he had brought them a letter from the country. A servant received it from these midnight messengers. It proved to be a formal summons, in the name of the Freemen of Massachusetts, commanding Richard Clarke and son to appear at Liberty Tree, at high noon on the ensuing Wednesday, then and there to make a public surrender of their trust, as agents for the disposal of the tea. A letter in the same terms was likewise delivered to each of the other Consignees. The next morning, printed notifications were seen at all the corners and public places, calling on the Freemen of the Province to assemble at Liberty Tree, and witness the public resignation of the agents. At eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the appointed day, the bells of all the churches began to ring, and continued their peal for a full hour; while the town-crier went from street to street, summoning the people to the place of meeting. A multitude accordingly assembled, among whom were the select men of the town. The Consignees, however, shut themselves into one of their warehouses, and would neither obey the summons, nor give any satisfactory reply to a committee, who were sent to them from the Freemen at Liberty Tree. Various other meetings were held, and such a spirit manifested, as convinced the agents, that the patronage of the powerful East India Company ought by no means to have been solicited as a favour, but rather deprecated as a calamity. They now wrote to London, expressing their doubts whether the commission could be executed.

All these proceedings were anterior to the arrival of the tea. The first of the vessels entered the harbour of Boston on Sunday, the twenty-eighth of November, and was followed, in the course of the same week, by two others. On the twenty-ninth, a meeting was convoked at Faneuil Hall, and adjourned, on account of the overflowing multitude, to the Old South Church, where the Consignees were required to appear, and pledge themselves to send back the ships, without payment of the duties which had occurred by their entry at the port. These demands were not complied with. A committee, appointed by the meeting, took possession of the ships and moored them at Griffin's wharf, in charge of a volunteer watch, consisting of a captain and twenty-five men. If molested in the daytime, they were to give notice by ringing the bells; if at night, by tolling them. Six persons were appointed to raise the surrounding country, in case the government should seek assistance from the troops at Castle William, or the vessels of war which lay in the harbour. The meeting of Monday was continued by adjournment to Tuesday, the thirtieth, when Mr. Sheriff Greenleaf read a proclamation from the Governor, requiring the people to disperse, at their utmost peril. This produced no other effect than a general hiss. A pledge was exacted from Mr. Rotch, the owner of one or more of the vessels, that the tea should be returned to England in the same bottom in which it came. Mr. Rotch after protesting against the people's proceedings, yielded to what he considered the necessity of the case, and gave the required promise. After the adjournment of this meeting, nothing of a decisive nature took place, till about the middle of the ensuing month. Mr. Rotch, who had been observed to be dilatory in his preparations for sending back the vessels, was then again summoned before a great assembly at the Old South Church and enjoined forthwith to demand a clearance from the Collector of the Customs. The result was to be communicated to the people the next day at ten o'clock, till which hour the meeting was adjourned. It was now necessary that prompt measures should be adopted, because, were the duties to remain unpaid beyond twenty days from the arrival of the ships, the Collector would be authorized to seize their cargoes.

At the appointed hour, on Thursday, the sixteenth of December, Mr. Rotch made his appearance at the Old South, and declared himself unable to obtain a clearance, until all the merchandise liable to duty should be landed. He was directed to enter a formal protest against the Collector of the Customs, and then to demand a passport from the Governor. To await the success of this latter application, the people adjourned till three o'clock of the same day.

At this crisis of our narrative, we may take a momentary glance at the various parties, whose feelings or interests were affected by the circumstances which we have related. The affair had now arrived at that point, where the whole weight of official responsibility was made to press upon Governor Hutchinson. His situation must have been a most irksome one. He was of course a loyalist, a partisan of the ministry in its most offensive measures, and had already suffered, as well as acted, in its behalf. But he was also a New England man, and possessed the sentiments proper to his birth. The tone of his writings proves him to have been deeply imbued with native patriotism, which had he come to office in earlier times, when there was yet no conflict between the power of Britain and the rights of the Colonies, would have made him as good and just a ruler as New England ever had. A writer of his country's annals, he must have shrunk from the idea, that future historians would portray him as one of those few colonial Britons, who had shown themselves more English than American. It was undoubtedly with inward trouble, that Governor Hutchinson made his choice between the will of his king and the interests of his country, and with painful reluctance, that he hardened his heart to incur the whole odium of ministerial tyranny. His adherents were scarcely more at ease. The favourite Councilors, the officers under the Crown, the Judges; the tory gentlemen; all, in short, who seemed to have the power of the realm on their side, were now covering beneath the acknowledged supremacy of the people. No advocate of despotism dared speak above his breath; none but the aristocratic dames, who, sipping a decoction of the forbidden herb from diminutive china cups, and snuffing up its exquisite fragrance, exclaimed more bitterly against the disloyal mob, with every snuff and every sip.

In estimating the situation of the provincial metropolis, we must not forget the military and naval force, which was as completely at the Governor's command, as if the armed ships had been moored within pistol-shot of Griffin's wharf, or the troops quartered in the churches, or their tents pitched upon the Common. The officers and men, feeling no interest in the country which they were sent to overawe, would smile at the rising tumult of affairs, and nourish perhaps, an idle hope, that the audacity of the people might not be quelled without the glitter of bayonets in the streets, and at least a volley over their heads. Looking toward from their vessels and the ramparts of Castle William, they ridiculed alike the menaces of the mob, and the imbecility of the Governor for not crushing the seditious with a word & a blow.

We cannot better describe the circumstances of the people, than by resuming our narrative from the point at which we left it. The Freemen of Massachusetts, in public assembly, at the Old South, were awaiting the arrival of Mr. Rotch, with the Governor's ultimate decision on their demands. Would that we might picture them, as if we leaned from the gallery of the sacred edifice, looking down upon a dense mass of vigors, old and young, all expressive of the stern determination which made but one heart throughout that great multitude! Perhaps, standing so much nearer to our Puritan forefathers than we do, they had a more imposing mien than their descendants will ever wear. The old original spirit was potent within them. Had it been otherwise, they could

not, for a series of years, have braved the threats and been neither depressed nor maddened by the injustice of Britain, and at length have been forced into an attitude of defiance by the efforts of her strong arm to bend them upon their knees. In that attitude—not upon their knees, but offering a bold front to the oppressor—we find them now.

Mr. Rotch had been directed to re-appear before the assembly, at three o'clock. At that hour, the people had again met, expecting the Governor's reply. If favourable, it would have given a truce to the Colonial troubles. On the other hand there was probably, a general understanding, that should their demands be negatived, the Freemen were to enforce their will by some immediate act. Wild spirits were among them, doubtless, whom one inflammatory word of their leaders might have excited to burn the vessels at the wharf. But it was the noble characteristic of all the movements of our fathers, by which they wrought out our freedom, that, possessing the energy of popular action, they yet secured the result of sage and deliberate councils. The will of the wisest among the people was universally diffused, and became the people's will. There was an example of this truth, even on the verge of the mediated act of violence. As the afternoon declined, and the early December evening began to shed its gloom within the meeting-house, there were murmurs at the delay of Mr. Rotch, who had already long exceeded the time allotted for his absence. The leading men restrained the impatience of the people, by representing the propriety of doing all in their power to send back the tea to England, nor proceeding to a more violent measure, till it should be undeniable the sole alternative. Light being brought, an address from Josiah Quincy filled up the interval of a third hour. At last, after a course of patient determination, which had been rightly interpreted, might alone have taught the ministry to despair of subduing such a people, there went a whisper that Mr. Rotch was crossing the threshold. It was a moment of breathless interest. Would the Governor yield? Then might the British king have had one other loyal shout from his New England subjects, such as greeted his successors of the Hanover line, when it was proclaimed in Boston, that they had elbowed the Stuarts from their throne!

But that huzzas were never to be heard again—'Long live King George' was a cry of departed years—no echo there would answer it. Mr. Rotch announced, as Governor Hutchinson's ultimate reply, that, for the honour of the king, the vessels would not be permitted to leave the port without a regular settlement of the customs-house dues.

It was a singular proof of the just estimation in which Mr. Rotch held this assembly, that he dared to appear in the midst of it, with so utter and decisive a negative to its demands. Nothing of injury or insult was offered him. But the dead hush, that pervaded the multitude after hearing the Governor's resolve, was suddenly broken by what seemed an Indian war-cry from the gallery. Thitherward all raised their eyes, and perceived a figure in the garb of the old forest-chiefs, who had not then been so long banished from their ancient haunts, but that a solitary survivor might have found his way into the church. The signal shout was immediately responded by twenty voices in the street. That loud, wild cry of a departed race must have pealed ominously in the ears of the ministerial party, as if the unnatural calmness of the mob were at length flung away, and savage violence were now to rush madly through the town. By the people, such a signal appears to have been expected. No sooner was it given, than they sallied forth, and made their way towards the tea-ships with continually increasing numbers, so that the wharves were blackened with the multitude.

Already, when the crowd reached the spot, a score of Indian figures were at work aboard the vessels, heaving up the tea-chests from the holds, tearing off the lids, and scattering their precious contents on the tide. But it was the people's deed, they had all a part in it; for they kept watch while their champions wrought, and presented an impenetrable bulwark against disturbance on the landward side. Three hours were thus employed, under the batteries of the armed vessels, and within cannon-shot of Castle William, without so much as a finger lifted in opposition. In this passive acquiescence, the government chose the wisest part. Had the troops been landed, the green at Lexington would not have been hallowed with the first blood of the Revolution; and perhaps another royal Governor might have been sent to prison, by the same law of the people's will that imposed such a sentence on Sir Edmund Andros.

Thus were the tea-ships emptied. Their rich cargoes floated to and fro upon the tide, or lay mingled with the sea-weed at the bottom of the harbour. Having done their work, the Indian figures vanished, and the crowd, with a thrill, as if ghosts had walked among them, asked whether they had gone, and who those bold men were. The generations that have followed since this famous deed was done, have still asked who they were, and had no answer. Perhaps it is better that it should be so—that

the actors in the scene should sleep without their fame—or glide dimly through a tale of wild, romantic mystery. We will not strive to wipe away the war-paint, nor remove the Indian robe and feathery crest, and show what features of the renowned were hid beneath—what shapes were in that garb, of men who afterwards rode leaders in the battle-field—or became the people's chosen rulers, when Britain had suddenly left our land to its freedom. But, of those whom the world calls illustrious, there are few whose marble monuments bear such a proud inscription, as would the humblest grave-stone, with only this simple legend under the dead man's name—HE WAS OF THE BOSTON TEA-PARTY!

A professional gentleman in New York has written to Judge Weston for some information in regard to the girl recently murdered there. We have obtained from him a copy of his reply, which we publish in our paper of to-day. So much of mis-statements and exaggeration has been sent abroad, in relation to this abandoned female's early life, that we are glad to be able to lay before the public an account of it, from a source which leaves no room for doubt as to its correctness.—Argus.

PORTLAND, April 20, 1836.

Sir,—Yours of the 14th inst. after having gone to my residence at Augusta, has been forwarded to me in this city, where I am holding a court. I have noticed the account of the murder recently perpetrated in New York, in which the victim was a female, known by the name of Ellen Jewett. From some intimations in the papers, relative to her history, I am induced to believe that her true name may have been Dorcas Doyen, and that she once resided in my family. Dorcas was the daughter of a mechanic who, from intemperate habits, has been for many years very poor. After the death of her mother, who I believe was a good woman, she was, at the request of her father, received into my family, as a servant girl, in the spring of 1826, she having been thirteen years of age the preceeding fall. In that capacity, she continued with us until she was eighteen years old. She was I believe very faithful in the performance of what was required of her. She was sent at times to the common schools, where she made great proficiency. She was remarkable for quickness of apprehension, which was more particularly noticed at the Sunday schools, where she was a constant attendant; and had cultivated a taste for reading, in which she was permitted to indulge. No improper conduct of hers had ever been noticed by any member of my family. Some little time before she left us, rumors to her disadvantage had reached the ears of Mrs. Weston, which she was led, from the protestations of the girl, to believe untrue. At length reports to her prejudice became so general, that we could not believe them unfounded; and they have been but too well confirmed by her subsequent character. By whom seduced I do not know. She was visited by no young men at our house, to the knowledge either of Mrs. Weston or myself. She left us in the fall of 1830, passing where she went, as we were given to understand, by the name of Maria Stanley. She has been recognized in the streets of New York by persons who had known her in Augusta; and I have reason to believe she has misrepresented the condition in which she resided in my family. The profligate life to which she abandoned herself, has been followed by a very tragic end.—Both are deeply to be deplored; and I very sincerely hope that the catastrophe, cruel as it was, may not be without its moral uses.

I am your ob't serv't,
NATHAN WESTON.

ORIGINAL. 'Mr. Sailor,' said an old lady to a weather beaten tar, who had called at her house for a luncheon, 'you must see a great many curiosities, at sea?' 'O yes,' and Jack, and immediately commenced telling of the great levitations of the deep. 'But how do these great fish live,' inquired the old lady. 'O,' said Jack, 'much as the large fish live on land—by devouring the smaller ones.' 'But they don't eat them raw, do they?' 'O no,' was the reply, 'every fifth fish carries a kettle on his tail for cooking!' [N. H. Tel.]

An odd sort of a genius, having stepped into a mill, was looking with apparent astonishment at the rotary movements of the machinery, when the miller thinking to quiz him, asked if he had heard the news.—'No,' I know not,' said Jonathan, 'what is it?' 'Why,' replied the miller, 'they say the devil is dead.' 'By jings!' he exclaimed, 'is he?' 'Who tends the mill, then?' '—

In 1776—during an attack made in the Delaware upon two British ships of war, the Roebuck and Liverpool, by our gun boats—four boys pushed off in a boat from the shore; and, placing themselves directly under the stern of the Liverpool, opened a fire upon her. An officer of Marines called the Captain's attention to the juvenile assailants: 'Captain,' says he, 'do you see those d—d young rebels—shall we fire upon them?'—'No, no,' said the brave old Boileau (for that was the Captain's name)—'don't hurt the boys; let them break the cabin windows'—Sat. Cour.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

From the Eastern Argus.

WASHINGTON, April 19. SENATE. Colonel Benton's Fortification Bill came up to-day for consideration, and Mr. Southard made a speech against it—at least, the part I heard; he objected, that the system of defence was too expensive, graduated on too extravagant a scale; that the Forts would require six thousand troops to keep them in order in peace, and sixty thousand to man them in war, independent of the requisitions of the militia unlimited in number.

The cost of any mode, or measure, of national defence, is no argument against its adoption. The first question is, on its utility; and when this is determined in the affirmative, all that remains to be settled, is the means of accomplishing the end; and this the Treasury will furnish in abundance. We should place the country in a posture of defence that would defy invasion from any and every quarter, at any expense of treasure, and the least possible expense of life.—The life of a freeman to his family, friends, or country, is worth as much at the lowest estimation, as that of a good slave to his master, of one thousand dollars;—and if we can save the lives of one thousand by the security of fortifications, we save to the nation what cannot be estimated at less than one million of dollars.—This is the cheapest defence of nations. Liberty, therefore, in this case, is humanity, and humanity is economy. No expense therefore should be saved in defence of life, property, or liberty, on land or ocean.

Mr. Southard's opposition to this measure, while it can do no public harm, will do this essential good, namely, save it from the disgrace of his support,—for which he will please to accept my most sincere thanks, and the assurance of my undisturbed confidence.

I omitted by mistake the important part Mr. Clay's Ewing took in the debate yesterday on Mr. Grundy's Rail Road Bill: Mr. Clay gave him a piece of candy, and told him to move its postponement; he ate his candy, smacked his chops and made his motion most sweetly, and lost it; and then he asked Clay for the balance of the candy: Clay is supposed to have said he had paid him in full; Clay's Ewing denied the fact; and Clay took issue, and made it a question of 'adjoined veracity.'

The Senate went into Executive business to-day, probably to ratify the treaty made recently in this city, with the Michigan Indians.

HOUSE. I have not expatiated much of late on the proceedings of this body. They have been engaged for some time past, on the civil and diplomatic Appropriation Bill, which was reported by the Committee of the Whole on Friday, with a determination to have it passed on Saturday; but they have now progressed only to the appropriation for the Boston Custom House,—\$200,000, which they have passed upon; and then left off their steam till to-morrow. An item stricken out in the Committee of the Whole, and which has caused two day's discussion, was the sum of 20,000, I think, for an advance for Clark and Force's Documentary History of the Revolution, no portion of which, I believe, is yet completed; but which, when the whole is done, will cost not less, according to several estimations, than half a million of dollars. It is intended the work shall be limited however to 20 volumes, quarto, I believe, of about 800 pages each, at \$8 per volume. The appropriation was urged on the one hand on the faith of a contract, and opposed on the other as unjustifiable extravagance. I pass no opinion upon it, it was defended and assailed by both parties, but was rather more a party, than no party, question—the 'responsible party' being generally opposed to the appropriation.

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, April 20.

It is a dull time just at this moment with the opposition; and so much do the proceedings of Congress lack general interest, that I am not sure but the whigs would do the States some service by getting up a bit of a row, to dispel the ennui that reigns at the Capitol, and is transmitted by every mail through the country. If it would not be scandalizing Congress, I should say that not more than two thirds of its members troubled themselves about business, and the balance attended to politics and procrastination;—but yet the one third so manage, as to occupy two thirds of the time. But I must give the time-wasters the credit of diligence and industry; for the devil never suffers them to be idle. I often think, they are more to be pitied than censured; for they are the veriest slaves in Congress, and are yet unhappily without any sympathy.

The adjustment of the difficulties with France has given Congress at least three months surplus of time; and they are more puzzled for ways and means to waste it, than for the distribution of the forty millions of surplus revenue. These two surpluses coming together, make the whigs most like the least between the two bundles of fodder. The one they will use up—time,—without ever noting it but by its loss;—the other, the Revenue, will be suffered to remain and swell, till it has burst its banks, and deluged the country with its own treasures,—because no mode of distribution will probably be agreed on by Congress.

Though many are anxious to have the real surplus, (after the appropriations are made) distributed, yet nobody can tell what that surplus will be, till it is too late in the session to distribute it.—The last thing done at the midnight hour of the close of the session is to pass the last of the appropriations.

SENATE. Mr. Clay's Land Bill was under consideration to-day, and Mr. Southard con-

tinued his argument in support of it, which he commenced yesterday—though when I heard him yesterday, he was most certainly considering Col. Benton's Fortification Bill, though it was not then before the Senate. This is in order here, that comes uppermost in a man's mind. Mr. S. as far as I heard him to-day, argued that according to the several compact creating the public land fund, it was to ensure to the benefits, not only of the old, but a new, States; and that it was on only a fund to pay the debts of the government, but in case of a surplus, an endowment to the States, to be apportioned according to the population. We shall hear a good deal more about this Land Bill; but after all, the Revenue will not be distributed under it. The distribution, if it do take place, will come in some other shape, more in accordance with the recommendation of the President's first Message in 1829, from which Mr. Clay took his cue, I believe, for this very Bill; but, from this Message certainly, Mr. Calhoun took his, for amending the Constitution.

HOUSE. The Civil and Diplomatic Bill, with the aid of the previous Question, has at length passed. Nothing very worthy of note occurred to-day, except a speech made by Mr. Adams, opposing a Resolution requiring the Department of State to furnish for publication the items in the account of Secret Service money. Mr. Adams knew more than any, and all the House, on this subject; and he spoke from his own knowledge as Ambassador, Secretary of State, and President. He made many interesting disclosures which are now no longer secrets.—I think the public will be highly interested in his speech.

REIS EFFENDI.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

SENATE. Mr. Wright concluded a speech to-day, commenced yesterday, on Mr. Clay's Land Bill. Without touching the question of constitutionality, he demolished the whole practicability of the project, and left the Land Bill groundless. In the first place he burst Mr. Southard's magnificent bubble, by which he estimated the revenue of the public domains, according to the best lunar calculations, at \$1,256 millions! Mr. W's estimate, if I understood rightly, was about \$221 millions, 41, received for sales, 179 to be received; but I don't go into detail. He next exhibited a list of 50 Bills reported by the House, (selected from 554) and 14 from the Senate, (selected from 231,) by which appropriations were recommended to the amount of \$27,690,000;—and in addition to this, he stated, that there were many other Bills for private claims and other purposes, which would swell the drafts on the Treasury, so as to leave but little or no surplus. In short, he blasted at once the hopes of all the advocates of distribution.

REIS EFFENDI.

CONGRESS.

No business of interest was transacted in either House of Congress on Friday. In the Senate a memorial was received from David Melville, lately a weigher and ganger in the Custom-house at Newport, in Rhode Island, who represents that he has been removed from his employment under circumstances of extraordinary oppression, &c. which, after a debate, was referred to the Committee on Commerce. The Senate considered the land bill, until it adjourned over to Monday.

In the House after some explanation between two of the members concerning a passage in debate on Wednesday last, and receiving reports, &c. the House resumed, in Committee of the Whole, the General Annual Appropriation Bill, and continued engaged in the discussion of the details of that bill all the remainder of the day's sitting.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House, a resolution was submitted, by leave, for an inquiry into the expediency of rescinding the contract made with Clark & Force, for their documentary History of the American Colonies. The bill to grant pay to the widows and orphans of soldiers and officers who have lost, or may lose their lives, in the military service of the United States in certain cases, was reported, from the Committee of the Whole, without amendments, until the one striking out an appropriation of \$20,000 for Clark & Force's History came up, on which the question had not been taken. When the House adjourned.

Monday April 18. The Senate recessed from its vote refusing to concur the House in amending the Wisconsin bill, and passed it as amended.

In the House, resolutions from Massachusetts against the introduction of paupers were presented. The general appropriation bill was further considered.

Tuesday April 19. In Senate, the land bill was discussed a short time and then the Senate went into executive business.

In the House, the amendment of the committee to the general appropriation bill, granting \$200,000 for the Boston Custom House, was concurred in.

Wednesday April 20. In Senate, a memorial was presented from the Merchants of Philadelphia, praying for an express mail through the principal cities of the union. Mr. Southard spoke in favor of the Land Bill, and Mr. Wright against it.

In House, a communication was received from the Secretary of War urging the immediate measures of defence for the Western country, and stating that a general Indian War is to be apprehended. The bills for the protection of the western frontier, and the enlistment of volunteers, were assigned for the two succeeding days. The joint Resolution fixing the 23d May

for adjournment was laid on the table 102 to 74. The previous question was moved on the general appropriation bill, and the same was ordered to a third reading tomorrow.

Thursday April 21. In the Senate, nothing of interest was transacted.

In the House, the bill for the defence of the western frontier was considered, but no question taken. The previous question was called on the general appropriation bill, and the same finally passed and sent to the Senate.

CONCORD DISHONORABLE.

Paris, May 3, 1836.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. FOR PRESIDENT. MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.

TO THE EDITOR. Our friends who are indebted to us for the Democrat for more than one year, are respectfully requested to settle the same. Our Advertising friends whose accounts are of more than three months standing, are requested to settle the same. The Term of the S. J. Court, to be held in this town on the 17th inst., will present an opportunity to many to forward our dues by their friends.

We have received from the Argus Office, an extra sheet containing the Public Acts of the last session of the Legislature. They are about fifty-five in number. We have not yet found time to give them the perusal they ought to have, but they are entitled to a notice. There is one fault which we had occasion to notice last year, which we find repeated in this edition, which is that there are several distinct acts in relation to the same subject. It is bad enough to have the laws altered every Session, but when you come to find alterations made monthly during the Session, it seems to us to be rather a slovenly way of doing such important business. We wish this fault, which relates to the manner rather than the matter, of legislation could be avoided. We have another fault to find which relates to form rather than substance. Some of the Acts are carelessly drafted, so as to be almost unintelligible. We will give an example in an Act which provides for the appointment of measures of salt, corn and grain, the 2d section of which is as follows. Whenever either the seller or purchaser of salt, corn, or grain, in cities or towns where measures are to be appointed and sworn, shall require it, all salt, corn and grain sold in this State shall be measured by such sworn measures. It was not the intention of the Legislature, we presume, that the request of one individual should compel all buyers and sellers of salt, &c. in the State to have the commodity measured by a sworn measure but only the quantity which should then be buying or selling. Much time is yearly expended in debating the question of employing a draftsman. We have expressed our opinion on this subject heretofore, and we see no occasion to alter it. Of the merits or defects of the Laws of the last Session it is not now our intent to speak. We shall shortly furnish them to our readers; or, an extra sheet, we may then comment further upon some of them.

INDIAN WAR. This subject is beginning to excite more interest and to be deemed of more importance than it has done heretofore. Fears are entertained that an extensive combination has been entered into by nearly all the Western Indians, and that it will cost blood, treasure and time to subdue them. We are of opinion that no effectual or permanent peace can be effected with them until they are vanquished. Hitherto they appear to have had the superiority in numbers, which combined with their mode of warfare and intimate knowledge of the country has protracted the contest, and inspired them with hopes which will be likely to encourage other tribes to join those already in arms. Unless some decisive blow is struck speedily the campaign is likely to last all summer. We shall lay before our readers such information as we can obtain on this subject.

ELECTIONS. In Rhode Island, the Democratic Ticket has prevailed by a majority of from six to nine hundred, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature are of the right sort. In Virginia, so far as we have received returns there is no material alteration from the last election, when the administration had a decided majority. The opposition have made a vigorous effort to sustain Senator Leigh and his doctrine of resistance to the instructions of the people. It is said he will resign if this party is defeated. The whig papers boast that they have achieved a great victory in the city of Lowell, which however, consists according to their own account of merely holding their own, having precisely the same majority which they had last fall. This is matter of rejoicing to them in these times.

From the Eastern [Bangor] Republican.

By Saturday's mail we received the following letter from Mr. Southard, who, as a personal friend, but political opponent, has been the champion of the Bangor Whig and Courier, accompanied with the request that it should appear in our columns. We are happy to oblige the gentleman, for whom we entertain feelings of personal respect, and frankly acknowledge that we always found him a fair and honorable opponent and a high minded man.—He may well exclaim, "save me from my friends."—

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR: I am indebted to the politeness of my friend, and your able & efficient Representative, Col. GORHAM PARKS, for a preparation of the Bangor Whig and Courier, accompanied with the request that it should appear in our columns. We are happy to oblige the gentleman, for whom we entertain feelings of personal respect, and frankly acknowledge that we always found him a fair and honorable opponent and a high minded man.—He may well exclaim, "save me from my friends."—

When I withdrew from the Bangor Whig and Courier, I did not consider the affair of sufficient consequence to demand of my hands a formal address to the patrons of that publication; and if I had, and had written one, it is not probable that it would have been a loved to appear in its columns.

Messrs. Merchant & Smith, parted with me in bad blood—fancied themselves injured by me and my course, and I suppose are not much disposed to offer me to say anything to the patrons of their paper. I find no fault with them, however, and in justice to their characters, must add, that I believe them to be honorable and high minded gentlemen. They did me many acts of injustice, unintentionally, no doubt, and yet I find no fault, and must chiefly bear witness to their gentlemanly bearing.

When I went to the City of Bangor, in September last, I agreed to edit the Whig and Courier, for one year at a very moderate salary, in consideration of its being agreed, that I should so spend the winter in Washington. I agreed to edit the paper, but I did not agree to advocate the election of any man to the Presidency; but, as I found the paper with the Webster Flag at the mast-head, and as I knew that the Hon. Mr. Webster was a man whom any man might advocate with honor to himself, I most cheerfully consented to become one of his partisans and defenders. As such I commenced operations, and I believe that all will do me the justice to admit, that whilst I was in Bangor, I filled my office with industry and with perfect consistency, notwithstanding I knew that Mr. Webster's prospects were utterly hopeless. The situation I held was not

desirable;—I had not been with your good people a week, before I was satisfied that I should not be at home in Bangor, & if Messrs. Merchant & Smith would have released me from my engagements, I should have retired by the next boat that sailed for Boston, after I reached your city.

About the last of October, I was called to the West, by business that could not be delayed—on reaching Rhode Island, I lost a beloved boy; and as the season was now advanced, & as my health was bad, I determined to proceed to Washington. To this movement, Messrs. Merchant and Smith consented, and a week or two before the commencement of the Session of Congress, I was in this city.

On my arrival at Gadby's, I met Col Parks; and as he was the only gentleman from Maine with whom I was acquainted I spent much of my time in his society, and for this most courteous act, I was indebted to some one of the Whigs of your city; and a letter was addressed to me, gravely stating the enormity of the offence I had committed, and at the same time calling on me to quit the society of that gentleman, as I valued my future prospects and the success of the Bangor Whig and Courier! Those who conceived and concocted the letter, certainly knew full well the man they addressed if they supposed that any man or any party of men could be allowed to dictate and select the private society with which I should mingle; and still less did they understand my temperament, if they fancied that any such act of arrogance would be received by me in any other light than that of a woman and a miserable insult. Col Parks I knew to be a gentleman in the fullest sense of the word—I knew that he maintained an enviable standing in Washington, and do you suppose that I would refuse the society of such a man, to gratify the whim and caprice of a party?

In consequence of this state of things, I had not been in the city of Washington a month, before I tendered to Messrs. Merchant & Smith my resignation, stating to them, that although I did not wish to retire, still, as I would not be any impediment or embarrassment to them, or to their party, I would quit at any moment they might be pleased to designate. If I had complied with myself at liberty to violate a solemn contract, I certainly should have withdrawn at the moment.

My offer to retire, they did not think proper to accept, and they passed on rather quickly till the middle or last of January, when I received a letter from my publishers, accusing me of insolence, of treachery, and of 'flying into the hands of the enemy' accompanied by an allegation of neglect of duty, and of not complying with the trusts I was bound to execute. To this letter I made little reply, simply contenting myself with the remark, that if I did not please, my commission was at their service. Here the quarrel, such as it was, was ended, and I brood nothing more from the publishers of the Bangor Whig & Courier, till the 25th of March, when I received a letter signed by them, in which it was intimated that I was at liberty to retire. I accepted the offer with gratitude, and on the 31st day of March all connection between the Bangor Whig and myself ceased forever.

My political course, such as it was, whilst I was connected with the Whig, met the approbation and applause of Mr. Webster. I saw with chagrin, a large portion of those, who had been most clamorous in bringing him to the field, filing off, and a band of necessary Swiss servants, to join the standard of the never this day man, and half mind, who has been called 'Hercules of the North Star,' and it was difficult for him to express that respect which, as a man of elevated principles, he could not but feel. He saw a body of men, calling themselves Whigs, ready to abandon his fortunes and blast his hopes, for the purpose of advancing the interests of a poor old creature, who when in the Senate of the United States, was an object of absolute contempt, and who when in the field, was a coward, and who for his conduct at the battle of Sandusky, had had a pretence vouch for by the gallant spirits who had achieved a victory, which if he had been obeyed, would have ended in defeat and disgrace. As a friend of Mr. Webster, and as an American citizen, jealous of the character of my country, I could not, and would not, unite with the Whigs in singing the praises of the two-and-three penny 'hero of the North Star,' and because I would not play the Swiss, and obey the jack that would have so cheaply betrayed to Master Billy Harrison, I was charged with treachery, and with playing into the hands of the enemy. If the charge applies to me, it is as applicable to Mr. Webster, I can tell you, and tell you truly, that Daniel Webster, under no possible circumstances, can be guilty of the dishonour of adopting any step, of performing any act, that will render him necessary in the elevation of a coward—the 'hero of the North Star'—a man, whose genius, small as it may have been, faded with excitement, and who is the laughing stock of his own country and the contempt of his friends.

As for the votes of General Jackson, and the Bank of the United States, to which you refer, I have only to say, that I have supported the first and opposed the latter, so far as those matters were concerned, General Jackson never had a stronger supporter than myself. His veto, received my aid, and his against the Bank found in me an eager and a defender; & yet, I was one of the opponents of his administration—I published a defence of the Bank, as many of the administration papers did, and for this act, in common with their receivers my pay.

I have quit Bangor, and it is not probable, that I shall ever see that city again. Personally I was unknown to your enemies; I know not that I had any friends or foes among them; and in concluding, I can only ask permission to add, that I wish them one and all, the success, felicity, and honor, that this world can afford.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't and friend.

S. S. SOUTHWORTH.

Affairs in Florida.

WASHINGTON, April 14th.—While we have nothing of importance from the scene of war in Florida, we have advices from other quarters well calculated to excite alarm. Despatches have been received in this city, by express to Fort Mitchell, which show the creeks to be in arms, and that the inhabitants are daily fleeing a re-enforcement of all the scene of blood, which follows in such quick succession in Florida. It is thought to be the fixed determination of several of the tribes, to make a desperate struggle ere they relinquish their lands, and emigrate west of the Mississippi. The express stated that the Indians had assembled, under arms, some twenty miles below Fort Mitchell, and were committing depredations on the property of the whites of a most serious nature. It stated also, that the lives of several families, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the Indians, had been threatened, and were only preserved from massacre by the timely warning of friendly Indians.

Such has been the alarm excited on this occasion, that the Governor of Alabama has asked the President to call out the militia. This, however, I understand the President to refuse, unless there was something more to justify the act. In this he is doubtless right. If there were a regiment of disciplined regulars to send to the scene of action, it might be well, but to let loose careless and unprincipled militia on the Indians, would only be to provoke them into a long and protracted war, and make them guilty of acts of vengeance, which they may not even at this time contemplate.

Very serious fears are entertained here for the safety of Major Eaton. He left St. Marks for Pensacola, in a drifter, unaccompanied by his family, and although 10 days had elapsed, the vessel had not been heard of.—The President is very apprehensive that he has perished.—Corr. of N. Y. Jour. of Com.

More Horrible Murders.

The Arkansas Times, of March 21st, states that Capt. Miles, U. S. Army, who arrived there the day previous, bringing intelligence that a report was brought to Fort Gibson, by friendly Indians, that Gen. Coffee and six of his men, who were out on a hunting expedition, had been massacred by Canache Indians. The Baltimore Patriot contains a letter from Fort Gibson, dated March 14th, which confirms the report. It says that an express had reached there announcing to Gen. Arbutnot that the Canachees and Pawnees had murdered all Traders at Coffee's Trading House, on Red river, in the Pawnee country. One man only had escaped; he had been killed

at Fort Gibson, and describes the massacre as dreadful—fifty or sixty Americans and some Creeks and Osage were butchered. There will be some new work for Gen. Gaines, who has been ordered west of the Mississippi. It really seems as though the evil one had got into the Indians in every quarter.—Boston Times.

Late from the South.—By the Steamboat William Gibson, at New York, we have Charleston papers to Saturday evening last.

The Creeks in motion.—The Milledgeville (Geo.) Journal of April 13th, furnishes the alarming intelligence that the Creek Indians are exhibiting a very turbulent and hostile spirit. Ten or fifteen families have fled to Columbus. One man had been shot. The Creeks can bring into the field 10,000 warriors. The whole nation is 25,000 strong. It is ascertained that they have begun to assemble in large bodies.

In confirmation of the above, the New York Star says that orders have reached New York, from the War Department, directing the United States troops in that State to repair forthwith to Fort Mitchell, below Columbus, in Georgia.

Some depredations have been committed by a party of about 20 Choctaws, at the Chickasaw purchase; they broke open and robbed a store of its contents, after beating its owner until he was nearly dead.

By the Darien (Georgia) Telegraph of April 12th, we learn that a report had reached there from Picolata, that Gen. Scott's rear guard had been attacked on their march to the Withlacoochee, and that two United States soldiers had been killed.

The Indian War.—The Globe of the 17th inst., we understand that information has been received at the Adjutant General's Office, from General Brooke, commanding at Green Bay, stating that a war belt from the Seminoles is circulating among the Withlacoochee, and that there is reason to apprehend that the Withlacoochee may be induced to commit hostilities against our settlements. The state of things among the Indians generally, seems to render an increase of the army indispensable necessary.

Indians.—The whole number of Indians in the United States, who have emigrated beyond the Mississippi, is estimated at 31,343; the whole number within the limits of the several States, and who are expected to move thither, at 72,161; whole number in the region south of Lake Superior, 8,233; whole number in the vicinity of our western frontier, 150,341; making a grand total of 232,168 Indians, to whose attacks the citizens of different sections of the Union would be more or less exposed in the event of a general system of hostilities among the savage tribes.

Florida War.—By the steam packet Florida, Capt. Hebard, arrived at Savannah (Geo.) April 9th, from Picolata, via Jacksonville and by the Dolphin steam boat, from Picolata, intelligence has been received from the latter place to April 6th. There had not reached there a syllable from the army, who, it was therefore apprehended, had continued on to Tampa, without meeting with the Indians. The Jacksonville Courier says, one thing is certain, the progress of the Withlacoochee has not been disputed, nor any battle, or the news would have reached that place.

The centre of the army marched from Fort Drane in two columns, with the provisions, &c. between them, the right under the command of General Smith of Louisiana, and the left commanded by Col. Bankhead. Every precaution was taken against surprise. Gen. Enstis' column marched from Vidalia, and Col. Lindsey's from Tampa, about the same time that the army left Fort Drane.

The Jacksonville Courier of April 7th, says: "Nothing of value has been heard from General Scott since the report of his capture announced his arrival at the Withlacoochee, on the 25th ult. Shortly after the troops left Fort Drane, the Indians have been placed by Mr. Brooks, about four miles from the place of the latest account—it will be seen that the Indians are concentrating. Trails have been discovered leading in different directions from the nation."

Gen. Enstis took up the line of march for Fort Drane from Volu in, March 31st, and proceeded three miles, where he encamped and started again early on the 27th. Mr. Lowe, who arrived at Jacksonville, April 6th, from Alachua, brings the news that Col. Lindsey met the Indians, a few miles the other side of the Onitlacoochee, before he had joined Gen. Scott. Col. Lindsey fired upon the Indians who after returning the fire, fled to the hammock. Thirty Indians were found dead. Only 1 white man killed. Further particulars, and the consequences of this engagement, we are unable to learn.

The three divisions of the army must have met ere this. The consequences we are anxious to learn. Some invalids who arrived a few days since from Volu, report of 700 men belonging to Col. Brisbane's regiment, 300 were unable to proceed on the march through sickness occasioned by the hardships to which the men were unaccustomed, and the prevalence of the measles among them. Poor fellows they doubtless find that fighting Indians is not what it was cracked up to be.

We learn, moreover, that Col. Craze is instructed to disperse likewise the collection of mounted infantry under Mr. Ross, which reached Suwanee the Tuesday evening, and is daily expected at Picolata, from the same State, as soon as it shall arrive. Its services in the extermination of the commanding officers in Florida, not being required.

By the arrival of the Dolphin from St. Augustine, we learn that Gen. Macomb left for Tampa Bay yesterday. From the Richmond Compiler of Thursday.

THE FLORIDA WAR.

We have been favored, by a gentleman of this place, with the subjoined extract of a letter. It excites strong apprehensions in our mind, and will cause us to look for further advices with intense anxiety.

Monticello, Florida.

April 9th, 1836.

'The Indian news within the last two days has astonished us. I am really afraid that they have treated Gen. Scott as they had before treated Gen. Gaines. There is good reason to believe that they have cut off all communication between Gen. Scott and the other forces. I saw yesterday a gentleman immediately from East Florida, who assured me that this was the fact. I think the information may be relied on. Oscola acknowledges that he is nearly out of ammunition—but in the last week he has cut off Gen. Scott's baggage wagons on their way from Fort Drane to the Withlacoochee, and it is very much to be apprehended that he has gained enough ammunition to supply him for some time.

From the N. Y. Com. Adv. of Monday Evening.

From Texas.—Intelligence has been received at New Orleans announcing the defeat of Col. Fanning and the capture of San Felipe by the Mexicans under Santa Anna. General Houston had retreated to the east of the Brazos. It was reported that Col. Fanning had been killed.

ere as dreadful
cks and Oagee
work for Gen
the Mississippi
had got into the

William Gibb
papers to Sat-
ille (Geo.) Jour-
a very turbulent
have fled to
The Creeks can
the whole nation
they have begun

York Star says
om the War De-
oops in that har-
elow Columbus,
itted by a party
purchase; they
ents, after beat-

April 12th, we
in Florida, that
their march
ited States ex-
17th says, "We
received at the
al Brooke, com-
r belt from the
"Inches, and
here after Ind-
against our mar-
the Indians gen-
the army indus-

ans in the Uni-
the Mississippi,
ber within the
are expected in
under in the re-
making a grand
to the citizens of
be more or less
in of hostilities

Florida, Capt.
it this, from Liv-
him steam boat,
received from the
at received there
therefore appro-
ment meeting
ur says, one
thoracic has
he news would

Fort Drane in
on them—
Smith of Lon-
bankhead. Ex-
Gen. Estlin
Lindsay's from
erly left Fort

General Scott
the arrival at
shortly after the
at the place of
ort From the
nders are seat-
ing in different

Fort Drane
and three miles,
fly on the 27th.
April 6th, from
the In-
Onitlacochie,
Lindsay fired
fire, fled to the
dead. Only 1
and the conse-
to learn.

ence from Vo-
of Indiana's
he march there
which the men
of the measles
find that fig-
to be.

is instructed to
infantry
ville Tuesday
from the same
ides in the es-
Florida, in be-
Augustine, we
day yesterday.

gentleman of
et of a letter,
our mind,
advices with
prida, 1836.

st two days
that they
had before
admission to
communication
forces. I
diately from
this was the
be relied on
early out of
he has cut off
way from
and it is ve-

Evening
been receiv-
defeat of
in Felipe by
General
been kill-

ed and his army annihilated. The inhabitants were moving in great haste to the Sabine. The Texans burnt San Felipe before they abandoned it.

Santa Anna's army was advancing upon the Brazos, in two divisions, one upon the coast and the other in the interior. It was the intention of the Texans to destroy all their towns, rather than suffer them to fall into the hands of the Mexicans.

All the country west of the Brazos had been abandoned. Reinforcements were daily joining the army under Gen. Houston.

The foregoing intelligence is gathered from the Mobile Register and Advertiser, the latter of which (12th inst.) has the following paragraph in addition from which it appears that Matagorda also has been destroyed and abandoned by the Texans.

From Matagorda. The brig Tenshaw, 11th, 8 days. Capt. Averill mainly confirms the melancholy intelligence, copied from the Register of last evening. She brings 50 passengers, mostly women and children, who have fled from the monster Santa Anna. It is reported that but four men were in Matagorda, who were provided with boats to quit the place (after having blown it up.) The Tenshaw saw a Mexican twelve hours after she left Matagorda.

Later from Texas. New Orleans papers of the 8th inst. bring us intelligence from the immediate seat of war in Texas to the 29th March, received there by a schooner from Brazoria, the captain of which reports that Col. Fanning had blown up the fort at Goliad, or La Bahia, demolished the town, fought his way with 500 men through the investing army of the Mexicans, and effected a junction with the main army of the Texans, under Gen. Houston. An engagement was daily expected between the two main armies, on the east bank of the Colorado, the Mexicans being 5000 strong, and the Texans, according to one account, 2500, and to another 5000. A skirmish is said to have taken place between the Texans and the advance guard of the Mexican army, (on the 29th March) in which the latter were routed, with some loss of killed and prisoners.

Previous to the blowing up of the fort at Goliad, (on the 23d March) the Georgia volunteers, 150 in number, under Col. Ward, attacked, it is said, a body of 600 Mexicans, at the mission of Refugio, and routed them, having first put 250 of their number hors du combat, without the loss of a single man on their part!

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Silvio de Grasse, from Havre, and the Omnigee from Liverpool, arrived at New York on Sunday. The Silvio de Grasse sailed on the 4th of March, and the Omnigee on the same day. There is not much news.

The Special Message, announcing the acceptance of the English mediation, was received in Havre on the 3d.

The Orange Associations in England have been dissolved, by order of the grand master, the Duke of Cumberland.

The city and territory of Cracow were formally occupied by a strong military force, on the 17th of February, in the name of the three protecting powers—Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The reasons assigned for this measure are the disorders and acts of Polish refugees and revolutionary emissaries, who have assembled in great numbers within the territory of the republic. These refugees are to be expelled, some to be removed into such states as will consent to receive them, and the remainder transported to America.

Marshal Clausel had another skirmish with Abdel-Kaber near Flenecen, on the 16th of January, in which the forces of the latter were completely routed. The French troops returned to Flenecen on the 12th February. Great numbers of the Moors and Arabs came in and tendered their submission. Marshal Clausel had returned to Algiers.

Three of the new French Ministers, Messrs. Pelet, Passy and Sauzet, had refused to accept the usual donation of 12,000 francs granted to ministers on taking office, for incidental expenses. M. Davillier, appointed governor of the bank of France, had in like manner declined the salary of 60,000 francs per annum attached to that office.

The runaway prince of Capua, with his Irish bride, or mistress, the beautiful Miss Penelope Smith, arrived at Madrid on the 22d of February. The prince is brother to the Spanish regent, Christina.

The king of Bavaria arrived incognito at Constantinople on the 4th of February, and took up his residence at the hotel of the Austrian ambassador.

The London Courier states that a meeting, with hostile intent, had taken place between Captain Marryat and Mr. N. P. Willis; but the seconds prevailed upon them to examine into the causes of the quarrel before they resorted to the irons, whereupon they explained, and then went to their respective homes without burning gunpowder.

The Expunging Resolution.—This formidable process is making a carnage in the ranks of opposition. The affected alarm attempted to be conjured up about the destruction of the Journal, is now well seen to have its source in the apprehension of the destruction of something much nearer and dearer to the panic Senators, than the leaves of musty old records. It is for themselves that they feel alarm; and, to save themselves that, they are conjuring up the poor ghost of another panic. Their condition is pitiable, and there is no way to escape from it. As long as they had a majority in the Senate,

they could treat the expunging resolution with contempt, and lay it upon the table as often as Col. Benton offered it; but they have now lost the majority; they can no longer lay it on the table; and meet it they must. Speeches they are obliged to make, and votes they will be obliged to give; and all who vote for themselves against the instructions of their constituent, will only be making bad worse. It will be adding the violation of instruction, to the violation of the constitution, and it will be adding insult to their constituents to injustice to the President. Such votes will have no moral force. The people will not count them, but subtract them from one side, and add them to the other. If instructions are obeyed, the resolutions will be carried at the present session by nearly two to one, say about 30 to about 18; if the instructions are not obeyed, then the Bank-whig party will have made an issue with the people, which the people will assuredly decide for them.

The expunging resolution, then, is a weapon of many edges, and will cut deeper and in more places than any public question ever yet presented to the American people. Panics will no longer prevail. The JUDGES who stand ready to convict the clerk for FELONY, and the Senators for PERJURY, who may touch the Journal by vote or act, will have much work on hand before they punish the House of Representatives and all its officers, including ex-speaker Clay, for thirty-five years' total destruction of the whole journals of that time. It is hoped these JUDGES will finish that job before they begin upon the Senators who vote for expurgation, by drawing a circle round and writing a line across.

As for the panic Senators, they are now at the bar of the public, compelled to defend themselves, and unable to do so except by the most lawyer-like tactics that have ever been exhibited. They have to deny their own charges, their own speeches, their own denunciations, and those of all their party, against the President. THEY ARE COMPELLED TO STAND UP IN THE SENATE CHAMBER, AND DECLARE THAT THEY NEVER DID CHARGE, NOR INTEND TO CHARGE HIM, WITH ANY OFFENSE WHATSOEVER! And this denial they must stick to, through thick and thin, make their own printed speeches, and the fresh recollection of the whole country; for if they ever admit that they did charge, or intended to charge him with any offence whatever, that moment they admit that he had a right to be fairly tried before he was convicted of that offence; and, consequently, that in proceeding against him without the forms of an impeachment, they violated the constitution, subverted the fundamental principles of justice, and disgraced the Senate. This is the dilemma—this the pinch—the alternative; and hence the affected alarms, the forced errors, the vile attempts at panics, helped out by JUDGES, the miserable cry about felony, and perjury, and destroyed the Journal, when not one word of writing, or one fibre of paper is to be destroyed, nor any thing injured except the most noble panic-makers themselves! and on them, it must be admitted, the destruction will be great. They will be expunged in good truth. The expunging resolution and the expunging debate, will do that work for them; and the refuge which they take under the innocence of the man whom they covered with the blackest crimes two years ago, and whom they then held to be worthy of the block, will only cover their deluded followers with confusion, while it increases the magnitude of their own crimes against an innocent man, an outraged country, and an offended God.—Globe.

GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF PRINCIPLE! The DEMOCRACY OF RHODE ISLAND last Wednesday signified itself, by one of the most decisive triumphs that have marked their onward course throughout the Union. The Freeman of this Patriotic Republic, initiating, and invigorated by the noble examples of their democratic brethren in other States, have nobly sustained themselves against one of the most powerful and indefatigable parties, they have ever had to contend with. The day was fine, and they rushed to the Polls, with an unanimity and zeal determined to conquer.

It is sufficient to say, their efforts were crowned with complete success. This Victory of Democracy will be hailed with joy by our friends throughout the Union, and cannot fail to have a commanding influence in other States.

It denotes the ULTIMATE POLITICAL DESTINY of Rhode Island, and singularly repudiates the aristocratic creed, that 'the people are incompetent to elect a PRESIDENT.' Mr. Burgess was the opposing candidate. Under his name and former successes, the Whigs hoped for success. But in this they have found themselves disappointed. The Republicans rallied around the STANDARD OF GOVERNOR FRANCIS, and have achieved for themselves and Country a GLORIOUS AND TRIUMPHANT VICTORY!

Our returns are unofficial; enough, however, are received to show, beyond all doubt, that GOVERNOR FRANCIS and the ENTIRE DEMOCRATIC SENATE are elected by an overwhelming majority; and a decided majority of Democrats in the House of Representatives.

Thus have the principles of Democracy been vindicated! Thus have the measures of our patriot President, been sanctioned and confirmed; and thus have his enemies and traitors been rebuked by an intelligent and patriotic people. [Republican (R. L.) Herald.]

The New York Evening Star alleges that the predictions made by the opposition in 1834, are now becoming realized. It will be recollected

that they then predicted that the country would be ruined—that the produce of the farmers would rot upon their hands for want of a market—that there would be a stagnation of all trade—that commerce would be destroyed—that our mechanics and laboring men would be without employment, and themselves and families would be starving in the streets; that the National treasury would become bankrupt—and that our canals would become a desert and the lakes a barren waste of waters. We do not perceive that these predictions have been verified, or some time to come. We do see efforts making to increase the State Bank capital beyond any thing like a reasonable amount, and if matters go on for any length of time, as they have commenced, in this respect, the predictions of the opposition with regard to the evil consequences to be apprehended from it, may be verified; but as they are themselves the persons who are exerting their efforts to produce the evils they predicted, we shall not, if they succeed, feel much disposed to give them much credit for their foresight in the matter, or to honor them as prophets, for having anticipated what they perhaps intended at the time, should be the course by them to be pursued.—Baltimore Republican.

The Atlas says the principal reason for the present scarcity of money is, that the government deposits are laying idle in the deposit banks.

The remark has often been made, that the government funds were laying idle in the deposit banks. But how are the facts? The only funds that lay idle in the deposit or any other banks, are the specie which the banks keep on hand; and the complaint has been that the deposit banks keep too little specie. No other funds can remain idle; and the prating about idle funds only betrays the ignorance of those who use the charge, on the subject of banking and finance.—Bost. States.

The New York Sun says that at the time of the fire on the Providence Railroad, there was one gentleman on board who had in his trunk \$4000 in bank notes; another, 1000 in notes and specie—both trunks were consumed—and but a small part even of the specie was recovered. Numbers of the poorer passengers lost their all. Among these was a foreigner, (a Russian) who, being an entire stranger in the country, was in a truly pitiable condition, having lost both his clothes and money. While on board the steamboat, the passengers contributed about \$40 for him. There were also one or two poor families, removing to New York, who lost every thing.—Bost. States.

'Hear the Enemy.' The following is from Bicknell's last (Philadelphia) Reporter, a decided federal paper.

'The proceedings of Congress, save on these occasions when Henry A. Wise gets the floor, are distinguished by much gentleness and good humor. Whenever that gentleman lets off a flood of fury—and he never speaks without getting into a rage with himself and every body around him—we have a storm for a brief period. Unfortunately for Mr. Wise, he is rapidly destroying himself, and if he goes unarméd with his violence, the day must come when he will become an object of ridicule and reproach.' His attempts to menace and browbeat, only provoke his own injury, and excite the indignation of men of principle and spirit.

This is the gentleman to whose able speeches the Old Portland recommends the particular attention of its readers, and with whom its veracious correspondent at Washington, is said to be 'hand and glove.'

Major Noah bears defeat as philosophically as any man we know of. He says—

'Our evening star has been nearly three years shining—or trying to shine if you please—in the political firmament; in which time, we have fought a dozen political campaigns, spring and fall, winter and summer, ding-dong, slash-dash; we have been at it sans intermission, with a good and glorious cause, an intelligent, liberal and powerful party, and we have always been fortunate enough to be—beaten. * * * But is this fair treatment to us? Here we have been bellowing, screaming, squibbing, painting the distresses of the country in the most melancholy terms, without moving a third of the hard-hearted Whigs to fly to the rescue.'

The trouble is, Major, that your screaming and squibbing have not been 'founded on fact.' Having looked into a few of your prognostications of evil, your readers have discovered that you were only a hired mourner, and that you shed your tears shockingly out of time.—Post.

The strong indications of hostilities by the Indians upon our Western frontier, will make a considerable increase of the Army indispensable. It is said they can bring into service some 40 or 50,000 fighting men, from whom it will require a very strong and well directed force on our part, to protect our frontier settlers. An Army of 20,000 men in active service, would soon reduce the surplus revenue of the Country, and save the necessity of its distribution. We hope the most decisive measures will be adopted towards these savages of the forest. The constant liability of the Pioneers of the West to be pounced upon by these barbarians will retard in a great degree the settlement, and much reduce the value of our public domain. Let us have no more parleying with them. They have been patted, and tampered with quite long enough, and the more they are flattered and coaxed, the more they take courage and the more bold and cruel are they in the work of conflagration and murder.—East. Argus.

From the Eastern Republican.

The small bill Act, passed by the last Legislature has just come to hand, and will be published in our next. From and after the first day of June next, the one dollar bills go out of circulation, the two the first day of October, and the three the first day of June, 1837. The penalty for the violation of the law by private individuals is not less than five nor more than fifteen dollars: the penalty against the Banks \$500 for every offence; corporate bodies not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; the penalty for bringing foreign bills into the State of a less denomination than five dollars with the intent to pass them, is not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars; to circulate and pass the foreign bills after the first of June, will render the person liable to a forfeiture of ten dollars for the first offence, and if repeated to twenty dollars. We advise the people in the country to run the one dollar bills into the Banks as fast as possible and take the specie for them. It is made the duty of the Attorney General and the County Attorney's to prosecute for all offences against this Act.

MARRIED.

In Brunswick, Mr. Cyrus H. Powers, to Miss Roxana Dunlap.
In Hallowell, Mr. Richard D. Rice of this town, to Miss Ann Sumner of H.
In Gardiner, Mr. Abram Lovell, to Miss Lydia K. Sanborn.
In China, Mr. Thomas B. Wyer, of Yassaboro', to Miss Lucy J. Ward.
In Abing, Mr. William Kidder, to Miss Aurelia Crosby.

DIED.

In this town, Mrs. Anne wife of Mr. Wm. Leitchbridge.
In Norway, 22d ult., Caroline Ophelia, daughter of Asa Thayer Jr., aged 3 weeks and 2 days.
In Freeport, Mrs. Prudence Grant, aged 80.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber having removed from Paris, and purchased the well known Tavern in Freeport, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. The Tavern is now undergoing repairs, whereby it will be repaired to render the accommodations agreeable to travellers and men of business who may patronize the establishment. It is situated eight and a half miles from Portland, on the new road, and is a convenient place for a stage, where good attendance is insured by a good and faithful host. With these conveniences, and determined to merit the confidence of the public, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

Falmouth, April 20th, 1836. OTES WASHBURN. 6w38

State of Maine.

Oxford, ss: TRASMUR'S OFFICE, PARIS, MAY 3, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the within and for the County of Oxford on the 1st day of October, A. D. 1836, the said County Commissioners, tax of one cent per acre on all lands being in an unincorporated place called Bachelors Grant, (now Stoneham) in said County, amounting in the whole, to the sum of five hundred and sixty dollars and fifty cents, for the purpose of settling and making payable, said tax, and for the purpose of a road or public highway leading through said Bachelors Grant, located and owned in the year 1832, which tax remains unpaid in part, to wit:—the sum of one hundred and forty dollars and seventy-four cents. A number of the proprietors thereof, having severally paid their proportion of said tax, as by a schedule of names and sums will appear in the Treasurer's Office.

The proprietors and owners of said land in said Bachelors Grant on which said tax remains unpaid, are hereby requested to pay their respective proportions of said tax, or to their successors, in said Office, within six months from the date hereof. And unless said remaining part of said tax is paid within that time, so much of said land on which said tax remains unpaid as will pay the balance due on said tax and all necessary incidental charges will be sold at Public Vendue at the Court House in said Paris, on the fourth day of November next at ten of the clock in the forenoon.

ALANSON MELLE, Treasurer of said County of Oxford.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, ss: The undersigned, inhabitants of the towns of Hebron and Paris, would respectfully request that the public accommodation requires a road leading from the dwelling house of Thomas Donham, in Hebron, in said County, to Stowell's Mills, in Paris, in said County, commencing at the town road near said Donham, thence by the house of Elias Tubbs to Paris line, thence to the road near the house of Thomas Hill, Esq. in said Paris, thence to Stowell's Mills, so as to connect with the County road leading from Paris to Portland, in the best practicable direction. Wherefore your petitioners pray your honors, after due notice, to view said route and to create the road in the place you shall deem most advisable, and as in duty bound shall ever pray,

JOSEPH BARROWS, & 83 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss: At a meeting of the County Commissioners Legum and Inhabitants at Paris, within and for said County of Oxford, on the last Tuesday of October, A. D. 1835.

On the foregoing Petition, Ordered, That the Petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at Durell's Tavern in Paris, on Tuesday the 14th day of June next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to said Petition and its merits, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on their Clerks of said towns of Paris and Hebron, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like attested copies in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served, and posted, at least, thirty days before the said time of meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

JOHN TUTTLE, 3 33

Sumner, April 27, 1836.

JOE WORK, NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Oxford, ss: Sheriff's Sale.

MAKEN by Execution and will be sold at Public Auction on Monday the 23d day of May A. D. 1836, at one o'clock P. M. at the Inn of May, Levi Abbot in Bethel, all the right, title, and interest that IRA M. RUSSELL, has to redeem the following tracts or parcels of Land situated in an unincorporated place called Bethel, in said County, viz: Fifty acres, being the same mortgaged to James B. Wood of Newbury, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, for the security of the sum of twenty-five dollars and interest; also, the farm on which the said Russell now lives and occupies, mortgaged with the above tract to Elias M. Carter of Bethel, for the security of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest. Further particulars made known at the time and place of sale.

AARON CROSS, Deputy Sheriff, Bethel, April 9, 1836.

Administrator's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, on Friday the 6th of May, at ten of the clock in the forenoon at the dwelling house of JOHN BUCK, late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, 2 Oxen, 2 three years old Steers, 6 Cows, 3 two years old heifers, 2 yearling Steers, 1 Mare, 3 two Colts, 1 three year old heifer, 2 Swine, and a quantity of Corn, Wheat, Cheese, Potatoes, Farming Tools, 3 Beds and bedding, and household furniture, and various other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

NOAH HALL, Administrator. 3w36

Executor's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction, at the late Dwelling House of WILLIAM MORSE, Jr. deceased, in Waterford, in said County, on Wednesday the 27th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the whole of the real estate of said William Morse, Jr. deceased, including the reversion of the Widow's Dowry therein, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said Real Estate consists of the Homestead of said deceased, it being the well known Tavern Stand for many years occupied by him. Also, sixty acres of land, being part of Lot No. 4, in 2d Range, in said Waterford, and commonly called the lower Perry place. Also, one half of a certain Farm on which William Morse now lives, and commonly called the upper Perry place, consisting of about forty acres. Also, one undivided half of a Waterford Tavern, with the building thereon occupied for a Carding Machine. Also, a building here Lot in the town of Sweden, being No. 102, and adjoining Waterford town line. Also, one undivided half of two Lots in the town of Lovell, being Lot No. 20 lying the West side of Kezer River, and Lot No. 53, in the First Division in said Lovell. N. B. It is expected that the other halves of said Lots will be sold at the above time and place.

Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known at the time and place of sale.

LEWIS JEWELL, Executor. 3w36

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Hon. Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at Public Auction on the premises on Wednesday the 4th day of May next, at two o'clock P. M. all the right, title, and interest which HEZEKIAH PIKE, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, had in the about two hundred acres of land—his large and spacious buildings—and all in good repair. The estimated Snowy's Falls are a part of the premises, being as fine a Mill privilege as can be found. Said farm is under mortgage for about \$500—the particulars of which, and the terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.

Paris, April 13, 1836. JOSIAH DUDLEY, Admr. 3w36

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at Public Auction, on Thursday the 23d day of May next, at one o'clock P. M. on the premises, all the real estate of DAVID WHITECOMB, late of Sweden in said County, deceased, excepting the widow's dower. This estate consists of the homestead farm of said deceased.

Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

NANCY WHITECOMB, Administrator. 3w36

STORE.

JUST received and for Sale at the OXFORD BOOK-STORE, DISCLOSURES OF MARIA MONK, the truth of which has been fully substantiated.

There is also a TALENT, being a memoir of George B. T. Trece, one of the last of its survivors, with a history of that transaction, reminiscences of the massacre, and the seizure, and other stories of Old Times. By a Bostonian.

OLNEY'S GEOGRAPHY & ATLAS. HEDDER'S LOGIC. Also, Mortgage Deeds, Citation Blanks, and Town Orders, just added to the Blank Depository.

Norway-Village, April 19, 1836. W. B. GOODNOW. 3w36

SCHOOL.

THE SERVICE Text of Miss B. HAMLIN'S SCHOOL will commence on the 25th of April, at Mrs. HAMLIN'S. Tuition from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per quarter. Paris, March 25th, 1836.

NEW ENGLAND PECTORAL SYRUP.

COUGH PILLS.

FOR the cure of coughs, colds, consumptions, asthma, &c. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836.

REMEDIES.

Various kinds constantly for sale at the Oxford Book-Store—just added the following:—

Star's Genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam of LIVERWORT, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

Dr. JOHNSON'S Vegetable, Rheumatic and Bilious Pills, a highly esteemed remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatic, and Bilious complaints, Indigestion, Constipation, &c. the very best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, combining the best properties of the Hygeian and Doan's Pills. Price 50 cts. a box.

Dr. John's GOUTH ACHE DROPS, a cure for the tooth ache. Price 25 cents.

Madam Blane's self-renewing WORM ELIXIR, a sure and efficacious remedy for the Worms. Price 50 cents.

Dr. Johnson's American Anti-Dysentery or Ophthalmic, a cure for Dysentery, Strains, Bruires, Stiffness in the Joints, Catarrhs, and for Spasms and Rheumatisms, ending of the nervous, &c. on 11th Dec. Price 37 1/2 cents.

Dr. Johnson's celebrated RED OINTMENT, a certain cure for the TLETT, and all disagreeable Humors and Eruptions of the Skin, for Ulcers, Scalds, Rashes, &c. Price 25 cents.

N. E. Pectoral Syrup and Cough Pills; the best remedy for bad Coughs and Colds, Phthisis, &c. ever invented. Price 50 cents.

British, Indian, and Castor Oil S.-Camphor, and Oil of Peppermint, Balausta, Sassafras, and Elixirs of almost every description.

BALSAM OF LIFE.

DR. MOORE'S ESSENCE OF LIFE, an excellent remedy for Consumption, &c. &c. W. F. GOODNOW, New-York-Village, Jan. 25, 1836. 3w36

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

THIS most valuable and newly discovered for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary affections of every kind. For sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

PILLS.

DEAN'S TAYLOR'S, and LEE'S PILLS, just received (Gentle) and for sale by S. CROCKETT, & Co. Paris-Hill, March 14, 1836. 31

Scene at a London Gambling House.

As play had been announced to have concluded for the night, or rather morning the room was soon nearly emptied of its occupants—my cicerone and I being the last lingerers, save the two proprietors, who remained to divide the spoils. At this period, and just as we were leaving the hall, there was a sound of voices in loud and peremptory altercation, from the adjoining saloon. In an instant after the door which communicated from it was thrown open, and two athletic young men, apparently intoxicated, rushed into the playroom.

"Hillo! old boy," exclaimed one of them, addressing the eldest of the two Hellites. "Hillo! not going to shut up store yet?" "Finished for this evening, sir," said the man to whom he had spoken with a bow.

"Oh!" replied the former speaker, "as you've already turned three hours of morning into evening I guess it won't make much odds adding an extra one to the account. Just wake up commodore, and look here," he continued taking from his pocket and shaking a purse well filled with gold and notes, "before the dazzled optics of the black-leg: 'I mean to lose this or break your bank, before I clear out.'"

The sight of the money, and the apparent inebriation of its owner, were too much for the cupidity of the principal villain. He glanced inquiringly at his colleague and was answered by an assenting nod.

"Well, gentlemen," said the former, "we'll accommodate you with one deal,—though I assure you we are breaking the rules of the Club in obliging you."

Cards were shuffled and cut, and the brothers for such, from their strong resemblance, I took them to be, seated themselves on opposite sides of the table, one near the groom-porter, the other at the side of the croupier.

These young men, said my guide, "are from your side of the Atlantic,—Kentuckians I believe; they have lost large sums of money here, and suspecting foul play, are feigning drunkenness in order to throw these fellows off their guard and with a full determination should their suspicions be verified to have either restitution or revenge. Keep your eye upon the dealer; you will see sport anon."

Resolved to assist my countrymen, should their temerity expose them to danger, I awaited the denouement of the affair in silence. For some time, all went on smoothly and quietly,—neither party winning more than a mere trifle, and the proceedings of the proprietors appearing to be fair and honorable.

At length, a very heavy stake was thrown down by each of the brothers at the same time, and on the same color—namely, black.

"Watch!" said my companion,—and I distinctly saw the dealer place part of the cards he had dealt on the undealt pack in his hand, as he pretended to throw the former into the basket, in the centre of the table. The coup proceeded, and black lost. In an instant, a grasp like that of a blacksmith's vice, was on the throat of the dealer, "Villain!" shouted the excited Kentuckian shaking him as a terrier would a wren, "I've caught you at last!"

The croupier, who was vis-a-vis with his colleague, was immediately seized by the brother of the assailant, in a similar delicate manner, and thus resistance, or cry for succor, was rendered impossible. But they did not attempt either and seemed as much paralyzed by fear, mental, as they were bodily by the unrelenting clutch of their opponents.

"Scoundrel!" resumed the former speaker,—"refund to us the money you have robbed us of, or it will go ill with you. You will find the amount there," he added, handing a small piece of paper, with his left hand,—still keeping his dexter digits firmly twisted in the cravat of his trembling captive.

"My—dear—Sir!" gasped the wretch, deprecatingly, unwilling to part with his spoils, though shaking like an aspen from terror, and the choking—"my good—Sir,—we have—lost so—immensely—late—ly."

"Pay it!" said his antagonist, sternly.

"But my—"

"Pay it! I say, or—"

And the click produced by cocking a pistol, filled up the pause more eloquently than words.

"Allow me to go—and fetch it—from—my—my bureau, below—then,—stammered the rascal, not forgetting his cunning, even in his abject fear.

"What!" and alarm all your coadjutors!—No, no, my friend,—it won't suit," replied the young man; "Fork up, and that instantly, or take the contents of this," he added fiercely, as he thrust the cold barrel against the supplicant's cheek.

The argument was too cogent to be trifled with. Notes to the required amount were counted out, with trembling hands, by the baffled swindler, and quietly transferred to the pocket-books of the brothers, who, after giving the two partners in iniquity a brace of hearty shakes, by way of receipts, wished them a "very good morning," walked off, and left them to their unsatisfactory meditations.

Legal Impudence.

Squire Brazenface, who has been stated to be notorious for abusing witnesses, was one day examining a man, before the court, respecting some corn, and as usual, insulted him with a thousand questions irrelevant to the case, when the following dialogue ensued:

Squire B. What do you know respecting this corn?

Witness. I helped to plant and sow it, sir.

Squire B. What else?

Witness. When it was ripe, I helped gather it into the barn—helped husk it—and carried

some of it to mill to be ground.

Squire B. (in an angry tone.) Then what did you do with the husks?

Witness. I gave some of them to my horse, some to my cow, and some to my hogs, and if you had been here you should have had your share of them.

On Snuff Taking.—Every professed, inveterate, and incurable snuff-taker, at a moderate computation, takes one pinch in ten minutes.—Every pinch, with the agreeable ceremony of blowing and wiping the nose, and other incidental circumstances, consume a minute and a half. One minute and a half of every ten allowing sixteen hours to a snuff-taking day, amounts to two hours and twenty-four minutes of every natural day, or one day out of every ten. One day out of every ten amounts to thirty-six days and a half in every year. Hence, if we suppose the practice to be persisted in for years, two entire years of the snuff-taker's life which will be dedicated to tickling his nose, and two more to blowing it.

How a Man can be his own Grandfather.

There was a widow and her daughter-in-law, and a man and his son. The widow married the son, and the daughter the old man; the widow was, therefore, mother to her husband's father, consequently grandmother to her own husband. They had a son, to whom she was great grandmother; now as the son of a great grandmother must be either a grandfather or great uncle, this boy was therefore his own grandfather.

N. B. This was actually the case with a boy at a school at Norwich.

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Stephen Emery to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

NATHAN FOSTER, late of Norway, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice that six months are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and that we shall attend that service at the dwelling house of WILLIAM JONES in Norway, on Saturday the fourth day of June next, and Saturday the sixth day of August next, and Saturday the first day of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said days.

URIAH HOLT, DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE, 3w 37 Norway, April 18th, 1836.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

PEREZ T. RECORD, named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Joseph Smith, late of Helson, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the fourth Tuesday of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM BROWN, late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

NATHAN FOSTER, Waterford, April 12, 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH DUDLEY, late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

SAMUEL DUDLEY, Waterford, April 12, 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JAMES BONNEY, late of Backfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JAMES BONNEY, Backfield, April 12, 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH LARY, Jr., late of Gilead, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

JEDEDIAH GROVER, Jr., Bethel, April 12, 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, late of Rumford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

TURNER, April 12, 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOHN BICKNELL, late of Backfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ELBRIDGE BICKNELL, Paris, April 12, 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

JESSE CUMMINGS, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ANNE CUMMINGS, Paris, April 12, 1836.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned, that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Executors of the last Will and Testament of

LEVI HUBBARD, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—They therefore request all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ALFRED ANDREWS, SIMON WALTON, Paris, April 12, 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

RUSSELL HUBBARD, late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

HIPAN HUBBARD, Paris, April 12, 1836.

Consumption!

DR. RELFE'S ASTHMATIC PILLS, HAVE, from their extraordinary success in giving instant relief, and in curing Croup, Whooping Cough, Spasmodic Asthma, and all the other diseases of the Chest, Paris, the Spitting of Blood, Chills and Shiverings that precede Fevers and Lung Complaints generally, become one of the most popular medicines known, and are sought after by every person afflicted with any of the above complaints, which have attended their administration in the above complaints, frequently giving the aid in unexpected relief, after every other remedy had failed, and persons had given themselves up for lost, and were exceedingly distressed, and some persons supposed to be far gone in consumption, and exhibiting all the appearance of approaching dissolution.

And such have been the salutary effects of these Pills, even in lunges, as to be so far to mitigate the sufferings of the patient, as to enable him to pursue his usual mode of life, and to it, a positive remedy they never expected to enjoy.

ALEXANDER'S MODERN ACTING DRAMA,

Embellished with Splendid Engravings.

The publisher has been induced, from the extensive patronage bestowed upon his work, materially to enlarge the typographical appearance and to improve and enlarge its pages—it is already known to be the most popular edition of Plays which has ever been attempted in this country, and the prospect of its further success is completely satisfactory. In future the MODERN ACTING DRAMA will be published in monthly numbers of 48 pages each—12 of which will constitute a volume, or one year's subscription—embracing in all 576 pages. Every Play or Farce is to be accompanied by a beautiful and appropriate Engraving—making in the course of the year nearly 52 Embellishments—to which will be added as a Frontispiece to the work, a full sized Steel Engraving, containing the likenesses of six distinguished Actors & Actresses. Every person who desires to preserve an invaluable collection of the best Dramatic Authors should forward his name forthwith, as the edition will be limited to the number which is absolutely subscribed for. If the publisher wishes to make this work equal in interest and superiority of execution to the best of its kind, he will refund the price of subscription, free of all charges.

The number of the new series will appear about the first of March—this delay is occasioned by the time necessarily consumed in preparing the engravings. The terms of the MODERN ACTING DRAMA, is three dollars per annum, payable in advance, and the publisher will furnish every one of them that may desire it, with both with and without engravings.

Any person collecting far subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum or the Modern Acting Drama, and sending the amount of one year's subscription (\$3) each, shall be presented with the Novelist's Magazine, in two volumes, a work of considerable popularity, and which is now selling for \$3—It contains the productions of eight different authors, well known to the public as among the most interesting writers of the day.

A large and beautiful white sheet, imperial size, filled on both sides with humorous and costly Engravings, will be published every quarter as a supplement to the Salamagundi. It will be furnished gratuitously to all new subscribers to the Gentleman's Vade Mecum, or the Modern Acting Drama, and to all the old subscribers of these works who forward their subscriptions for the present year, in advance, without further solicitation.

Another New Feature.

The repeated solicitations of many substantial friends, and the belief that the improved state of public taste will fully justify the alteration, have induced the publisher of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum to change one of the least attractive features in the present number of conducting that periodical. It is well known that he is about commencing, on an improved plan, a monthly work, called the *Modern Acting Drama*, which it was proposed should contain the Plays, &c. which appear in the *Vade Mecum*, accompanied by suitable engravings—believing that this publication will in itself fully supply the demand for dramatic literature, he proposes, in lieu of a republication of the same Plays, Farces, &c. in the *Vade Mecum*, to substitute the *Popular North* of the old English writers, such as Shakspeare, Peverell, Richardson, Goldsmith, &c. beginning with the *Life and Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, and his friend *John Adams*. No novels of the present day have had such general celebrity, and created so exciting an interest, and those they are found in every Gentleman's library in our Atlantic cities they are comparatively unknown to the great mass of the lovers of polite literature. Cooke's splendid London edition of these works has been selected to copy from. It is adorned with numerous Engravings; all of which will be carefully copied by a first rate artist of this city, and given in succession with the work. In order to avoid any difficulty with his present subscribers, the publisher will furnish every one of them that may desire it, the numbers for the year of the *Modern Acting Drama*, of one dollar additional to the subscription price of the *Vade Mecum*. It is true that this will securely defray the cost of the work and printing of the former work, but it will enable the publisher to strengthen the attraction of the *Vade Mecum*, and afford to those attached to dramatic literature an opportunity of gratifying their taste at a trifling expense.

By the same efforts will be made to render the other departments of the *Vade Mecum* more attractive than heretofore. Arrangements have been made to procure the earliest Sporting Intelligence, and all information relative to the Affairs of the Turf—Engravings of celebrated Horses will be given every month—and other new and pleasing embellishments are in active preparation. A new series of Portraits of the most beautiful Military Ushas in use among the principal Volunteer Corps of Philadelphia, New York, Western Baltimore, and elsewhere are about to be commenced. A Review of the Prevalent Gentlemen's Fashions will be regularly published every quarter.

An Epitome of passing Events, and notices of the prominent dramatic authors will as heretofore continue to form a copious and entertaining portion of this journal. Besides which a considerable space will be allowed for Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, Legendaries, Statistics, Agriculture, Fishing, Fowling, Domestic Economy, Valuable Receipts, &c. and a republication of the most popular English and American Sporting and National Songs—set to Music.

THE GENTLEMAN'S VADE MECUM, or SPORTING AND DOMESTIC ECONOMY, is published every Saturday, on extra imperial quarto paper, of superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at \$3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly answered. The paper carefully packed, to prevent its rotting by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principal cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small orders of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par.

New subscribers, by enclosing a five dollar note, can be supplied with the Gentleman's Vade Mecum from the commencement of the present volume, and also the *Modern Acting Drama* for one year—or instead of the latter they may have the *Salamagundi*, and News of the day—the three are entirely distinct works, their contents forming no part of each other.

A five dollar note will pay for two copies of the *Vade Mecum* for one year—or two copies of the *Modern Acting Drama*—or three copies of the *Salamagundi*, for the same period.

Address—CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day. EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the day's events, and to present a series of comic sketches, floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions will be spared in every respect to the preceding ones.

The SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—there, in addition to an extensive and choice collection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publication will reflect with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and taste with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. If Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. If the papers are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate days—every other day it would be impossible to procure the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

Orders must come postage paid. Address—CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

State of Maine.

RESOLVE additional in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the widows of the deceased officers and soldiers.

RESOLVED, that the two upper Indian Townships in the County of Penobscot, be and the same are hereby appropriated to satisfy the claims for services in the Revolutionary War, under a Resolve passed March 17, 1835, subject, however, to the reservation for public uses and the pine timber which has been sold by the State. And the Surveyor General is hereby authorized and directed to cause the same to be surveyed into lots of two hundred acres each, which lots shall be distributed by the Land Agent to persons entitled to land under said Resolve to whom certificates have not been granted. And such distribution shall be made by draft in such manner as the Governor and Council may direct.

In the House of Representatives, March 15, 1836.

Read and passed. JONA. CILLEY, Speaker. In Senate, March 15, 1836. Read and passed. JOSIAH PIERCE, President. March 16, 1836.—Approved. ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

LAND OFFICE, AUGUSTA. March 28, 1836.

IN virtue of the provisions of the Resolve of the 17th of March, 1835, and the foregoing Resolve additional thereto, certificates will be immediately issued to those whose claims have been duly admitted, and applications under said Resolves will be received and examined as heretofore.

JOHN HODGDON, Land Agent of Maine.

State of Maine.

RESOLVE additional to a Resolve, passed March 17, 1835, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, entitled, "Resolve in favor of certain officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the widows of the deceased officers and soldiers."

RESOLVED, That the said Resolves be and the same are hereby appropriated to each non-commissioned officer and soldier of the Massachusetts line of the Revolutionary Army who enlisted to serve for the term of three years or for during the war, and was honorably discharged, and to each widow of such officer and soldier, and to each widow of such officer and soldier as may have been deceased before establishing a claim to the benefits of this Resolve, the sum of Fifty Dollars. Provided, however, that in all cases such officers, soldiers, and widows shall in all other respects come within the provisions of the Resolve to which this is additional; and provided also, that the provision of this Resolve shall not extend to those who have received land, or may hereafter establish their claim to land, under the provision of said Resolve.

In the House of Representatives, March 23, 1836. Read and passed. JONA. CILLEY, Speaker. In Senate, March 24, 1836. Read and passed. JOSIAH PIERCE, President. March 24, 1836.—Approved. ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

LAND OFFICE, AUGUSTA. March 26, 1836.

APPLICANTS for the benefit of the foregoing Resolve, will be required to make declarations, under oath, attesting forth the ground of their claims, and upon examination their claims are entitled to the benefits of said Resolve, will be forthwith issued.

JOHN HODGDON, Land Agent of Maine.

HUTCHINS'

COMPOUND RENOVATOR, OR, CHEMICAL SOAP,

FOR cleaning Coat Collars, Wearing Apparel of all kinds, &c. &c. is published every Saturday, on extra imperial quarto paper, of superior quality, each number forming eight pages of the largest class, at \$3 per annum. Orders from abroad, postage paid, will be promptly answered. The paper carefully packed, to prevent its rotting by mail. As the number of agents will be limited to principal cities, or such other places where a considerable subscription may be obtained, we request those who propose to patronize the work to transmit by mail at once to the publisher. Small orders of solvent banks of the different States, taken at par.

New subscribers, by enclosing a five dollar note, can be supplied with the Gentleman's Vade Mecum from the commencement of the present volume, and also the *Modern Acting Drama* for one year—or instead of the latter they may have the *Salamagundi*, and News of the day—the three are entirely distinct works, their contents forming no part of each other.

A five dollar note will pay for two copies of the *Vade Mecum* for one year—or two copies of the *Modern Acting Drama*—or three copies of the *Salamagundi*, for the same period.

Address—CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.

THE SALMAGUNDI,

And News of the Day. EMBELLISHED WITH A MULTITUDE OF COMIC ENGRAVINGS.

A new periodical, of a novel character, bearing the above appellation, will be commenced on the beginning of January, 1836. While it will furnish its patrons with the leading features of the news of the day, its principal object will be to serve up a humorous compilation of the day's events, and to present a series of comic sketches, floating along the tide of literature, and which, for the want of a proper channel for their preservation, are positively lost to the Reading world. Original wits and humorists of our time will have a medium devoted to the faithful record of the scintillations of their genius. It is not necessary to detail the many attractions which this journal will possess, as the publisher will furnish a specimen number to every person who desires it—(those out of the city will forward their orders, postage paid)—and he pledges himself that no exertions will be spared in every respect to the preceding ones.

The SALMAGUNDI will be printed on large imperial paper, equal in size and quality to that which is at present used for the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is calculated that MORE THAN

500 Engravings

will be furnished to the patrons of this Journal in one year—there, in addition to an extensive and choice collection of Satire, Criticism, Humor, and Wit, to be circulated through its columns, will form a Literary Banquet of a superior and attractive order; and the publication will reflect with perfect confidence on the liberality of the American public, and the spirit and taste with which this expensive undertaking will be prosecuted, to bear him successfully and profitably along with it.

The terms of THE SALMAGUNDI will be two dollars per annum, payable invariably in advance. No paper will be furnished unless this stipulation is strictly adhered to. If Clubs of three will be supplied with the paper for one year, by forwarding a five dollar note postage paid. Clubs of seven will be supplied for the same term, by forwarding a ten dollar note. If the papers are sent out of the city will be carefully packed in strong envelopes, to prevent their rubbing in the mail.

THE SALMAGUNDI will be published on alternate days—every other day it would be impossible to procure the numerous Engravings which each number will contain—and the general interest it will afford must be enhanced by this arrangement.

Orders must come postage paid. Address—CHARLES ALEXANDER, Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia.